

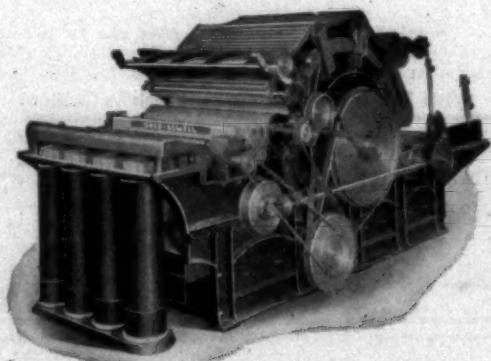
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. VIII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 8, 1914

NUMBER 6

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

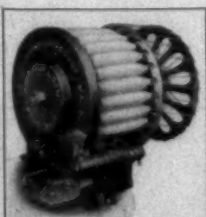


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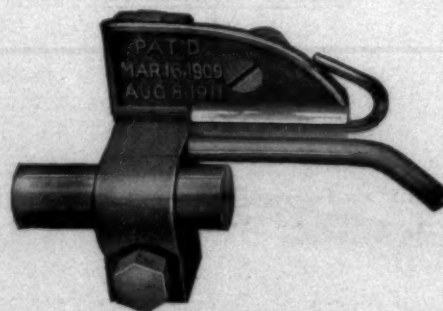


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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME VIII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 8, 1914

NUMBER 6

Production and Preparation of Raw Cotton

A. M. Allen before National Cotton Manufacturers Association

In the production of cotton, the character of the raw material can, to a marked degree, be determined by the producer, but the knowledge on the part of the producer as to what staple and character of cotton gives the best results in the hands of the spinner is, generally speaking, very meagre.

The planter by cultivating a particular soil in the same way, perhaps, that he and his forefathers have treated the same soil for many years and in some cases for generations, obtains a bale of cotton which may sell above or below the bale of cotton produced by his neighbor, but which, to him, may appear to be practically the same cotton. He himself, however, is unable to make a comparison and determine the elements which make the one more valuable to the spinner than the other. He is not, therefore, equipped to work intelligently for the improvement of his raw materials the production of which he in most cases has chosen for his life business; in other words the planter is without full knowledge of the value of his cotton in terms of yarn. Without this knowledge, to a greater or less degree, the planter is not prepared to make much advance towards reducing the cost of production by increasing his yield and improving his staple and grade. Education along these lines is of importance to the spinner and any assistance rendered to the planter by the spinner will certainly bring profits to both.

When once the cotton has matured and split open the boll, no longer needed, it is then ready to start on its perilous journey to the spinner during which this delicate and valuable fibre is subjected to abusive treatment that subtracts from the value it possesses at this time, a sufficient number of millions of dollars every year, which, if employed in extending the spinning industry in America, should in ten years give to the United States the added capacity to manufacture her entire cotton crop.

The unnecessary waste of approximately \$100,000,000 annually is but an addition to the cost of production, ultimately paid by the planter. I use the term unnecessary waste and do so advisedly, for the loss occasioned by the mutilation of the fibre in the process of ginning and compressing, in exposing the raw cotton to the elements, in dragging it through dirt, oil and deleterious

solutions, in putting it in packages that force the cost of transportation far beyond that required, in putting especially upon planter and spinner disastrous fires, in clinging to a method of wrapping and a style of bale that most easily gives to the dishonest man the best opportunity to plate his bale, to water-pack his bale, to substitute old bagging and cheap foreign matter for cotton, all of which, I say, is unnecessary and costs more initially and throughout the entire process than it costs to prepare the cotton in such manner as to eliminate all the above items. The proof of this is found in the fact that it is now being done in a practical and commercial way in sufficient magnitude to make futile all arguments against it.

The enormous economic waste in the handling of this American cotton crop has been the subject of discussion for a generation by the planter and his organizations, by the transportation companies, the bankers, the insurance companies and the spinners, both in America and Europe, until our Government has awakened to a full realization of its magnitude and its uselessness, which, like some great disaster, imposes a loss felt by all our people and one which becomes a heavy tax, especially upon planter and spinner. The Agricultural Department is devoting great energy and skill to the education and training of the planter to aid him in increasing his yield and improving the character of his cotton.

The unsightly and carelessly packed American cotton bale as delivered to the European spinner, our best customer, and whose patronage has in a large degree contributed to the wealth and prosperity of this nation, has so discouraged him because of the seeming uselessness of his appeal for better methods, that within the past two or three years more especially he has turned his attention with unusual vigor to the development of cotton growing territory in other portions of the world. We, the Americans, have sat idly by, smug in the belief that no other country on the globe could produce this valuable product in competition with us, blandly remaining blind to the fact that it requires only soil, sunshine, rain and industry to produce cotton. The rapid advance of the past few years in the acquirement of knowledge of how to build productive soils has shown us that no country has a

monopoly on the production of the raw material which furnishes food and raiment for the human race.

The dream of the foreign spinner has been to free himself from the well nigh intolerable conditions imposed upon him by the American cotton interests. This is so apparent to the observing mind that "he who runs may read," and it is incumbent upon every loyal American to remove the hoodwink from his eyes and set himself to the task of so bettering the American cotton industry as to preserve our hold upon the trade and the foreign customer. To do this, we must deliver to him the raw material in such attractive condition as will make complaint unnecessary, and make strenuous effort to cultivate his good will as we seek to do in all other branches of trade. In view of the fact that we grow more than 65 per cent of the world's cotton, is it not lamentably short-sighted in us to delay in adopting the most modern and up-to-date methods and machinery for producing and preparing this product for the market.

Our first study should be of the soil, seed and cultivation. What more important than the production in one district of one variety of cotton and that the best adapted to the particular soil, climate and conditions of that particular district? Our Government is doing splendid work along these lines and in some cases local bankers and merchants are supplementing the work of government agents by offering substantial prizes for best results. If the spinners will add their quota of encouragement by recognizing the greater value of large quantities of the same grade and staple in one neighborhood by the prices which they pay for it the planter will then have substantial inducement for bettering his grade and staple. Results will be obtained when the planter finds that it pays.

One of the most unfortunate obstacles in the procuring of a better grade of cotton is the custom in many local communities of paying practically the same price for all cotton. The planter being unable to class his own cotton discovers, however, that his neighbor who neither selects his seed nor cultivates with care and who picks his cotton gathering with it the bolls and trash, sells his cotton for practically the same price for which he is selling his carefully selected, well cultivated and clean picked cotton. The local buyer makes no discrimina-

tion, either because he is not a judge of cotton, or because the low grades thus help to hold down the local market. While he may occasionally buy a low grade bale for more than it is worth he is generally able to buy the high grades for much less than they are worth.

The remedy for this would seem to be the establishment of neighborhood classing stations under the direction of state or government agents by which the planter could obtain from reliable disinterested sources some knowledge of the spinning value of his cotton. This would serve the double purpose of giving the planter an idea of the value of his cotton and enable him to compare the results obtained from different methods of cultivation and different varieties of seed.

After the cotton is picked, demonstrations have shown that it can be greatly improved if, prior to ginning, it is placed in a close bin and allowed to warm just short of over-heating. This results in a hot-house growth of the immature fibres, while all the fibres take up a little more oil, giving the strength and character so much desired by the spinner. Actual results of this treatment have shown an added market value of from one-half cent to one and one-sixteenth cents per pound.

We dream of a mechanical picker that will gather the crop free from trash. The genius of the world is I believe, approaching a solution of this problem and a mechanical picker will be produced which will pick the cotton clean and at a material reduction in cost from that of hand-picking, which is the most expensive operation in the entire process of preparing cotton for market.

Ginning is the first real torture to which the cotton is subjected. The saw gin is by far the most practical of all machines yet produced for separating the seed and the fibre. To realize that this process consists in forming the seed cotton into a roll resembling a wooden log then holding it against a gang of saws upon a mandrel usually composed of seventy or eighty sharp-toothed saws ten or twelve inches in diameter, running at a speed of four hundred revolutions per minute, is but to wonder how a single fibre can escape mutilation and reach the spinner whole, yet a saw gin so constructed that the relation of the saw tooth and rib at the point where

(Continued on next Page.)

the fibre and seed are separated is such that the fibres are in reality pulled from the seed instead of being separated by a shearing cut will in the hands of an expert, separate the fibre from the seed, unscarified and practically its full length. In the hands of the unskillful, the saw gin is the most destructive agency used in the preparation of the raw material, not excepting the rapid steam compress to which we will refer later.

Especially in the late picking, a very large per cent of all cotton bolls contain one or more small immature seeds, which, in ginning, are carried through the ribs with the lint cotton, but these, with other trash heavier than the lint, are largely thrown from the cotton by centrifugal force after passing through the ribs. In those gins using a brush to doff the cotton from the saws, these imperfect seeds and other trash are again mixed with the fibre and pass into cotton bale to be removed again at the spinning mill thus reducing the value of the cotton as offered to the spinner. By substituting an air-blast to remove the cotton from the saws and providing means for collecting the motes and trash, after once they are separated, the cotton can thus be cleaned in the process of ginning. Practical machines are now in operation doing this work successfully.

The air-blast system which handles the cotton from the planter's wagon or the seed cotton house to the feeders, the gins and into the bale box has much to commend it from the standpoint of the spinner. The cotton being subjected in thin sheets to a blast of air throughout the process loses much of its moisture; the fibres in passing from the saws to the condenser are straightened out and with a proper condenser are formed into a bat which, if pressed closely by passing between rollers can be laid in the bale in layers instead of dumping in uneven wads to be still further punished under the powerful compress.

Upon reaching the initial bale box, the treatment which has brought disgrace on the American cotton industry begins. If a steam tamper is used over the initial bale box to pack the cotton, every pound of water from the condensed steam which escapes from the steam cylinder drips to the centre of the bale, giving what is known as the water packed bale. As the sale of water at the price of cotton is alluring, the addition of forty to eighty pounds of water which cannot be detected except by laboratory test is some inducement to be careless about a leaking steam cylinder. This with the storing of loose bales on open platforms at the ginners to absorb still more moisture from heavy dews and rains amounts to a fraud which has taken from the spinners annually many millions of dollars, as shown by your Secretary's report of last year.

I wish to say, however, that adding water to cotton bales is not limited to America. While in Ravenna last year and passing through well filled cotton warehouses, I saw men everywhere throwing streams of water on the dirty floors ostensibly

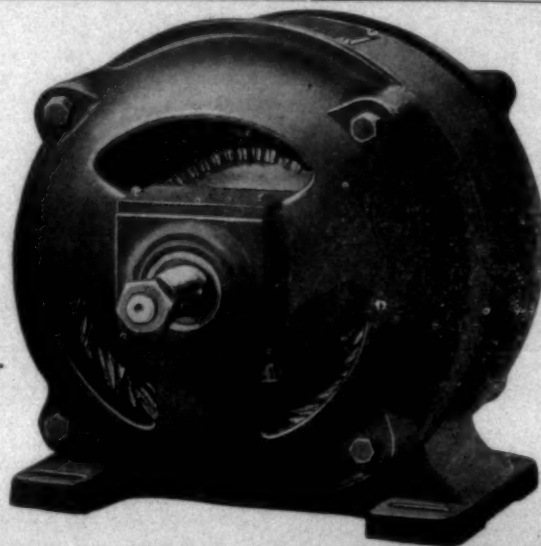
to lay the dust, but in reality to throw tons of water into the warehouse to be absorbed by the cotton stored there. I concluded this was one way of restoring to the bale the weight of large samples which many bales seemed to have given up. I am not attempting to cast reflection on any one nor on any class in the cotton trade, but am simply calling attention to customs which result in enormous waste which is a final tax on production. Practical machines are in use which eliminate and make almost impossible these abuses. The roller folder or dry packer eliminates the steam tamper. A mechanical device which draws a perfect sample throughout the bale as the bale is being formed makes unnecessary, under proper organization, the future sampling of the bale. The use of light weight closely woven burlap to entirely cover the bale will absorb much less water than the heavy coarse woven

bagging in general use, and gin compression makes unnecessary open uncovered warehouses.

The mechanical sampler in connection with the gin compress furnishes the most perfect sample that can be drawn from a bale, for it is a complete cross section of the bale. In my own experience, I have had no difficulty in making the one sample serve as the only one extracted from the bale in the transmission from the gin to the spinner. An 8-ounce sample from each of 15,000,000 bales amounts in the aggregate to 15,000 bales, worth at 12 cents a pound, \$900,000. Is this not quite enough to pay for establishing the character of the cotton crop? Certainly three or four or five times this amount is too much.

The last step in the preparation of the cotton for the spinner and the last mechanical operation through which it passes is one demanded by the transportation com-

panies, viz., compressing. The introduction of the rapid steam compress has made millions of dollars for those who have owned and operated them, but they have cost the cotton industry millions upon millions in loss and damage from the unsightly bale, but more especially from the air cutting and mutilation of the fibre. Some knowledge of the fibre and a glance at the operation of the rapid press furnishes convincing proof of these facts. Compressing cotton is merely pressing the air out of the bale. The steam compress is designed to instantly drive out the air by dropping upon a 500 pound bale, 2,000 tons, equivalent to the weight of a railroad train of fifty cars, allowing forty tons for each car and load. This smashes the bale instantly to a density of sixty to seventy pounds to the cubic foot when with the ordinary bale the jaws of the press are ten inches apart. That is twice the



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density of pine wood. The air as the bale reaches the high density must cut its way through the bale, which it continues to do, until the density of the cotton prevents it then the air remaining is compressed inside the bale, but expands when the bale is thrown from the jaws of the press. Much of the cotton heretofore called "gin cut" is in reality "air cut" the inside of many bales when opened having the appearance of being slashed in many directions with a sharp knife. In striking contrast to the brutal treatment accorded the cotton fibre by the rapid steam compress is the work of the gin compress in which the power is applied slowly giving the air opportunity to escape from the interior of the bale without injury to the fibre and securing the required density without compressing to a density much beyond that of the bale after it is thrown out of the press. Five hundred tons so applied to a bale of the dimensions of two feet by two feet by four feet will enable the bale to be tied out with a density of thirty-two pounds to the cubic foot, or about the density of pine wood. If the bale is then bound with bands, slotted in the ends and fastened with rivet hooks, as in the Egyptian bale, for example, the bale will not only retain its size and shape but it will be practically a fire-proof bale, charring on the outside very much as a log of wood. There being no air in the bale and the bands being riveted so they cannot yield, the density of the bales remains unchanged and the fire does not burrow into the cotton.

What then is the idea commercial cotton bale? My answer would be 1st, a bale completely covered; 2d uniform size for all bales; 3d, exact equal weight of tare on all bales; 4th, a bale that samples easily, if sampling is necessary.

Such a bale is possible only when made at the gin where the bale is formed and compressed in one operation. Uniformity in size of bales makes possible the cutting of all covering the same size and all bands the same length resulting in uniform weight of tare. In my own practice I have found that bales made twice the length of the square store with the greatest economy of space. For example the bale two feet by two feet by four feet will load 100 bales or 50,000 pounds to the standard 3' or 36-foot car, and will load in two layers. Five pounds of closely woven burlap is sufficient to completely cover this bale while six bands fastened with riveted hooks are ample, making a total tare of 11 pounds. These bales are formed in the initial bales box by placing the cotton in layers, which not only separate easily when opened up in the picker room, but make sampling of the bale easy when that is desirable.

A careful calculation of the train cost of handling the entire cotton crop, loaded at the gin with 100 bales or 50,000 pounds to the car as compared to the custom of loading 25 bales at the gin, transporting to the compress, unloading, repressing, reloading and forwarding show a saving to the railroads of 5 per cent on more than \$200,000,000 annually; this is 5 per cent on more than

one-half the cost of the Panama Canal, an enormous contribution from the cotton carrying railroads toward the maintenance of a system that has brought disgrace upon the most important of all the export industries of the United States. The adoption of modern methods and gin compression would bring to the railway companies the saving of this vast sum without a dollar of investment on their part. I shall be glad to furnish detailed figures in support of this statement to those who may be interested.

The argument against gin compression thus far made have been fully and completely refuted by actual facts and practical experience. There is no longer a commercial or economic reason for postponing the adoption of gin compression and modern methods. The machinery of various makes are at hand and at small cost.

The spinner can bring about the needed reforms by paying the market value for the good bale and penalizing the bad bale at least for as much as the actual commercial difference in their values.

The Trade Capture Movement.

During the past two or three weeks, when the first staggering blow caused by the declaration of war between the European Powers had spent its force, on all sides there has been much talk of the endeavors that should be made to capture Germany's overseas trade. If this were possible it would be highly commendable, but we are persuaded

that the permanent capture of German trade will not be accomplished without a great amount of effort. We have not the slightest doubt that if our manufacturers were to lay themselves out to manufacture almost any products on a competitive basis, they could oust the Germans from our markets; but if that were so, the only result would be that after the war, when the German industrial concerns renewed their activities, the displaced goods would either enter into keener competition in other markets, or the workpeople would be put on to manufacturing other articles formerly bought from this country. In either case the permanent good to this country is not so very apparent. At the same time we must, of course, remember that it is quite possible that large numbers of the German business houses will, as a result of the war be involved in financial ruin, and that before industrial conditions have assumed a proper measure of stability, English manufacturers may have reaped a rich harvest. This condition, of course, presupposes complete victory for our armies in the field, which at the least we can hope for, the alternative being unthinkable to English minds. In those cases where the necessary plant already exists for the duplication of articles formerly of German manufacture, the problem seems fairly easy of solution, as it only remains for the English manufacturer of such goods to produce a satisfactory product at the right price and his customers will never need to look further. Thus, in the

case of calico printing formerly done in Alsace, we believe that, given the opportunity, our Lancashire printworks could give entire and lasting satisfaction, to the permanent benefit of our home printing industry. In other cases the Germans have undoubtedly been enjoying trade that has been filched from British manufacturers—as, for instance, some of the trade that was lost to Bradford during the prolonged dyers' strike, and which has never been recovered. It should easily be possible to recapture this trade and retain it. However, on close examination it will be found that much of the German textile trade is of a special character, that has no exact counterpart in our home manufactures. For instance, they have made themselves adepts at spinning coarse soft waste yarn from all kinds of low-quality dirty material. For this purpose they buy immense quantities of waste both from this and from other cotton spinning countries, and manufacture it by specially devised machinery into usable yarns. Thus it has been common to see waste from our mills sold and exported to Germany, and then brought back in the yarn state for manufacture into fabrics of special characters. Happily, this is a state of affairs that need not continue any longer, as a new method of spinning waste yarns is being gradually established in Lancashire by means of which it is claimed that yarns equal in every respect to the very best of German waste yarns can be spun at a cost which permits a handsome margin on the selling price. Then there are other specialties which seem to be entirely different from anything found in the English market, and these present a very thorny problem indeed. It would be comparatively easy to discover manufacturers with sufficient enterprise to put down new plant to meet even these cases, if they could be assured of a permanent trade; but few would care to install special plant on the strength of a few inquiries, or possibly one order. We have already had a number of cloths of unusual construction submitted to us with requests for the names of likely English manufacturers, and while in most cases we have been able to direct the inquirers to the right people, we have handled two or three cloths which so far have baffled our efforts to find a manufacturer of their prototype. By this we do not wish to infer that Germany is the only home of specialties, as there are other fabrics of a special character which are to be obtained only from certain British manufacturers.—Textile Manufacturer of Manchester, Eng.

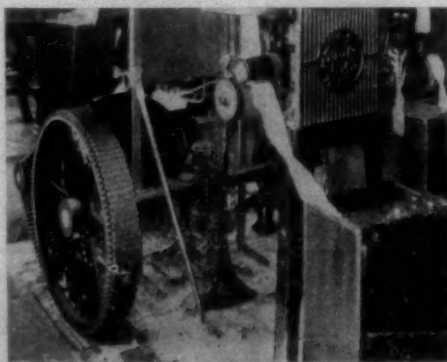
Optimism at Lenox.

With very few exceptions the manufacturers and merchants who attended the Lenox convention (National Association of Cotton Manufacturers) are extremely optimistic regarding the future of trade in this industry, and most of them believe that positive improvement is at hand and will expand in a marked manner during the next few months.—Textile Manufacturer's Journal.

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Beam Dyeing

John Brandwood before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers

The latter half of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth centuries will be known in history as the age of invention, for in this brief period of time, we shall have scrapped practically all the means and methods of existence that have been in vogue down the annals of time, as far back as history records.

Take, for instance, our means of locomotion. Only a little over half a century ago, we were going on in the same old way as our forefathers did thousands of years ago. Today a streak of fire (as it were) is carrying us over sea and land to the uttermost parts of the earth. Tomorrow (so to speak), a streak of lightning will carry us away through the clouds and under the sea. All down the ages, our thoughts were slow and heavy, and the methods of transporting our thoughts, slower and heavier still. Today, we may speak our thoughts to each other hundreds of miles away. Tomorrow we shall talk to, and see each other, to the far distant parts of the earth, just as if we were face to face. For long, long, ages we struggled and starved and died through want and disease; today, we are living in a world of plenty, amidst wealth and luxury. Tomorrow, famine, starvation, and disease, will be things of the past. For long, long ages, we toiled and struggled and died, because we could not produce enough. Today we are suffering because we have produced too much. Tomorrow we shall understand, and then we shall produce neither too much nor too little. Nature has had stored up, for untold ages, on the earth and in the earth, for us, and for our children, for all time, enough and to spare for all our material needs, and we are only now beginning dimly to comprehend it. Nature has all along, in song and story, shown the way. Even the little birds around us have sung the story in our ears for so long, and we would not hear. There is no mystery, or anything strange, in all this, if only we will understand. We can, if we will. It is only this, that we are beginning to understand nature, and work in harmony with her. And as we will to understand, we shall understand, and as we do understand, we shall get closer and closer to nature. What are our submarines and aeroplanes doing but copying nature? What is our wireless, but the establishment of harmonious relationships, in order to transmit our thoughts? and have not many of us proved for ourselves that "thought transference" is as real as the food we eat?

All true invention is simply following or copying nature, and compass dyeing is no exception to this rule. Only yesterday, the art of dyeing was conducted in the same way as it had been from time immemorial. As a matter of fact, the dyeing trade has been completely revolutionized every five years for the last twenty years. Perkins led the way when he showed us how to "copy nature," by restoring to us the beautiful colors nature gave us

and stored away for us untold ages ago.

The great awakening now going on in the minds of the multitude has forced the pace, and will force it more and more. There can be no hesitating or going back. The multitudes are demanding and will demand better and faster colors in increasing variety. The unfolding of nature will go on. They who understand and assist in this unfolding will prosper in the best and highest sense. They who would bar the way to the unfolding will only "kick against the pricks." They will be ultimately compelled to get on or get out. Not only must we give all the best and fastest colors, but we must give them at the lowest possible cost. This is why mechanical dyeing must ultimately completely supersede the old and out-of-date methods, known as skein or chain dyeing, for, not only is mechanical dyeing the only possible way of getting perfect dyeing on a large scale, but it is the only one possible, from an economic point of view.

Harvey was the pioneer of beam dyeing, when he discovered the circulation of the blood. We cannot get any closer to nature than this. The heart pumping the blood through every fibre in the body, and the lungs oxidizing the blood and keeping it good, is a perfect analogy to the liquor pump circulating the dye liquor through every particle and fibre of the yarn on the beam, and the air pump fixing the color and making it good. And when we have got to the efficiency of the heart and lungs, we shall have got a mighty perfect apparatus. In beam dyeing, as in everything else, we cannot improve upon nature, but we are now hugging her pretty closely.

The advantages of beam dyeing are such that it must ultimately supersede every other way of coloring warp yarns on a large scale. The chief advantages may be summed up as follows:

1. The cost of beaming or dressing entirely saved, which may be anything from one-half cent per pound up to four cents per pound, according to the quality and the counts of yarn being worked.
2. The cost of dyehouse labor reduced to the astonishing low rate of one-tenth of a cent per pound, where the plant can be kept running fairly continuously.
3. The production from the loom increased about ten per cent. This is because all the elasticity and the full strength of the yarn is maintained.
4. Cost of dyeing materials reduced—especially when working with indigo, indanthrene, hydron helindone, algole, thio-indigo, eiba and other vat colors, which are the latest, fastest and most expensive colors at present known.
5. No streaky or uneven dyeing—perfect penetration, every particle of the fibre being equally permeated, and not plastered on the outside, as in chain dyeing. Faster and brighter colors—no broken or damaged yarn—no beaming room re-

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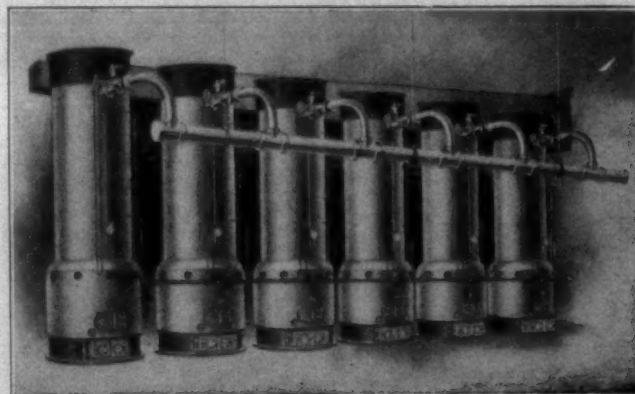
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SIZING, BLEACHING AND FINISHING MATERIALS

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New York Office
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quired, and no more than a quarter of the dyehouse room—easy and reliable machine of dyeings.

Any beam dyeing plant to accomplish the above results must—

1. Dye the whole set of beams of one color at one operation. For instance, where, say, six beams of indigo blue are required for a set of

denims or chambrays, the whole six beams must be dyed together at one operation, and the color must be even and fast,—in short, perfect.

2. They must be equally suitable for all classes of colors, so that the same plant, with the modification of treatment, will dye equally well all classes of colors, whether vat

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colors, azotized and developed colors sulphur colors, or substantive colors, and dye each class of colors as economically as is possible.

3 It must use a section beam of the usual size, that will hold 300 pounds of yarn and can be run in the warper, in the dyeing apparatus, and in the slashing frame without trouble, and one that will last indefinitely.

These conditions fulfilled, then we may say without hesitation that the final problem has been solved in dyeing warp yarns on a large scale, and that every manufacturer of colored goods on a large scale will, before long, have to adopt it, or get out of business.

I used the words "on a large scale" twice in the last sentence. This was to emphasize the fact that beam dyeing is of no service to the manufacturer who uses little colored, and a great variety of colors, in the manufacture of high-class goods. Take, for instance, a manufacturer of high-class shirtings. He will use a hundred colored ends, may be altogether, and several colors in a piece of cloth. Beam dyeing is of no service to him, for he could not use a beam, or even half a beam of one color in any cloth he makes. Here, beam dyeing is obviously not suitable or economical, but even he cannot go on in the old way. The way for him is to dye in a smaller way than the beam, viz., in the cheese or spool. Cheese dyeing offers advantages in economy of production that make it a sound business proposition. The cheeses or spools are put behind the slashing

frame, and run along with the beams of grey yarn, and in this way the unnecessary labor in beaming is cut out. There is, however, nothing like the saving effected as there is in beam dyeing, for the cost of manipulation in dyehouse labor, dye materials and steam, is practically as great as in chain dyeing. Still, the beaming is eliminated, which makes it the most economical way of producing of this kind, in which only a small minority of threads are colored.

Successful Beam Dyeing Plant Described.

I expect by now, the colored manufacturer who reads this article will be wanting to know if it is possible and practicable for the three essential requirements given above to be embodied in any beam dyeing plant or apparatus, and, if so, if such a plant is already in existence. My reply to the above is in the affirmative. Such a plant is already at work in the States and Canada, dyeing and bleaching over a quarter of a million pounds weekly, and reaping all the advantages mentioned above, and plant is being installed for a further half million pounds weekly. Such being the case, every colored manufacturer is entitled to some little guidance as to what are the essential features in mechanical construction of such plant and apparatus, and how such results are accomplished. Let us take the section beam or dyeing cylinder, as we will call it, first. This is constructed in an ingenious way, making it equally adaptable to the warper, the dyeing apparatus, and the slashing

frame. It is made from metals that are in no way affected by any chemical or dye liquors used in a dye-house. It is no heavier or bulkier than an ordinary wood section beam. It holds 300 pounds of yarn, and cannot get damaged by rough handling. It lasts a life-time. It is patented in all industrial countries. This dyeing cylinder is filled in the ordinary way in the warper, but on the warper there is a simple, but reliable attachment, which enables the beam to be wound to any degree of hardness or density required for dyeing, for in beam dyeing, as in any other method of dyeing, different qualities of cotton behave differently in the dyebath, and also different colors require different treatment. Hence the need for controlling the hardness or density of the beam. The attachment mentioned not only controls the density, but ensures its being uniform throughout the beam,—so essential in beam dyeing. It is a single roller covered with special material, which assists the yarn on its warp on to the beam, by traveling at a greater surface speed than the yarn itself or retards the yarn by traveling at a slower surface speed as may be required. An arrangement of levers and clutch ensure the roller being out of action just before the beam stops, and until just after it starts up. The speed of the roller can be readily adjusted. It is impossible to imagine any other way of accomplishing this object. The principle and apparatus is patented in all industrial countries.

The dyeing apparatus itself is

unique in that it may be constructed to dye any number of beams, the general rule being to dye the full number of beams for each set at one operation. The beams all automatically find their positions in the dyeing chamber, and are not taken out until they are finished, and ready to go to the slasher. The dyeing, is, of course, done in the vertical position and in a closed chamber, under pressure greater than that of the atmosphere, and the apparatus can be immediately adapted so as to dye indigo, indanthrene, or any of the vat colors, azo, developed and sulphur colors, under the conditions must suitable for each dyestuff. The writer and his two brothers, who have huggled this problem pretty closely for the last twenty years, began by dyeing beams in the horizontal position.

In all compact dyeing, we are quickly compelled to recognize the axiom that no two things can occupy the same space at the same time and the deadlock in trying to dye beams in the horizontal position is that air-pockets will form in the upper part of the beam, and cannot be got rid of. One makeshift we adopted many years ago was to rotate the beam during the dyeing operation, but it was only a makeshift, and a poor makeshift at that, for all that generally happened was that the airpockets just stayed there,—the result being patchy, spotted and uneven dyeing. In the end, we scrapped every apparatus we had for dyeing beams in the horizontal position. The only right.

(Continued on Page 15.)

Textile Committee of Tennessee Manufacturers' Association Reports on Dye Scarcity.

Dye scarcity will become acute after three months. The visible supply will last until January. This conclusion was reached by the textile committee of the Tennessee Manufacturers' association, which held a conference at Chattanooga. It was reported that chemists at several of the larger textile mills are developing formulae for dyes which are being used successfully as substitutes for imported colors. Chemists who were reported as achieving signal success with their experiments are Gabriel H. Dubois, of Davis Hosiery Mill, and Oswald F. Rothe, of the Aseptic Cotton Products company. Members of the committee present included: George L. Hardwick, Cleveland; C. H. Bacon, Loudon; L. D. Fall, Memphis; J. M. Rule, Knoxville; F. A. Carter, Sweetwater; W. B. Davis and Garnett Andrews, of Chattanooga.

Alonzo Her Has Solution For Present Troubles.

Alonzo Her of Greenville, S. C., and chairman of the Arrangement committee of the Southern Textile Association, says in an interview in the Greenville Daily News that there should be no curtailment of the cotton crop next year and further his ideas through which the cotton problem can be solved.

He believes that clubs ought to be formed with the distinct idea in mind of wearing all the cotton possible, hose, suits and everything else that could be made out of the home-grown product. Mr. Her compiled a set of figures showing whereby the state could increase its own consumption by 88,000 bales. In speaking of the matter he said:

"The cotton raising states should go into this kind of a combination, and in place of curtailing their crop make more of it, for this will increase the demand.

"By using cotton sacks for the cotton seed meal that is put up in the state of South Carolina, it will take 5,000 bales of cotton.

"By using cotton sacks for the guano that is used in South Carolina it will take 20,000 bales of cotton.

"By using cotton bagging to cover the 1 1-2 million bales of cotton it will take 35,000 bales of cotton.

"By using cotton sacks for the cotton seed hulls that is sold in the

State of South Carolina it will take 10,000 bales of cotton.

"By using cotton rope to bale up the cotton in place of iron ties it will take 18,000 bales of cotton.

"This will take for this State alone 88,000 bales of cotton and if the cotton mills would go to work and make a covering for their goods that they are now buying burlaps from a foreign country, it can be easily seen that there will never be a surplus of cotton on hand and this is what the country needs to make more of everything that we need ourselves and this will give employment to more people. Then we people who live in this part of the country want to wear cotton goods for clothing, it is as cool as anything that can be had and there is nothing that looks better than a white duck suit of clothes. There is nothing on God's green earth that looks better than one of our Southern women clothed in a white duck suit of clothes. I dare any man to dispute it, then why should they not come to the rescue of the southern farmers, and southern mills? They will do it.

"We do not want a smaller cotton crop, we don't want to have to curtail in any of our mills, we want to be able to work up a 20-million bale crop and we can do it, if our mills will go at it in the right way. They can put on a few machines to make their covering for the finished product and it will give work to some one that is now out of work. This will make a market for something that he has not had before, and in place of his buying burlap that is made and shipped to him he will be cutting this out.

"There are some that are talking of taxing the farmer 10 cents per acre on his cotton. This is some man that has a big cotton farm that has a place in town and gets out to the farm once a year; there is nothing to this. Let's place a bonus on all that can be raised, if he can grow two bales to the acre, let the State give him credit on his taxes the following year of 1-2 mill, if he can grow 3 on the same place.

"And at the same time let the farmer remember that he can raise just as fine cattle here as can be raised in any place in the world. We have green grass nine months of the year, and we seldom have any extreme cold weather that would require any great expense of housing this cattle, raise fine cattle it is just as easy, does not cost any more to do it, but it brings a better price

when it is carried to the market.

"We have the greatest country in the world, and can grow practically anything that can be grown in any place in the world so why should times be hard with us.

"It's time for us to look about us and use some of our own produce instead of looking away from home and purchasing something under the idea that it is better than our own material. The chances are that the other fellow believes our products are the best, selling us his and purchasing ours."

Aseptic Cotton Makers Overrun With Orders From Abroad.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—For the Aseptic Cotton Products company conditions of trade are better today than ever before. War has not curtailed operations of that manufactory and its manager is said to be the most optimistic business man in Chattanooga.

Only at noon and midnight luncheon hours do wheels stop running at the Aseptic Cotton Products Company's plant on East End avenue. Such an increased demand for aseptic cotton has recently developed that day and night shifts of operatives are employed at this plant. If the plant were five times its present size, Manager Robert T. Cameron says he would be turning down orders.

Already this week the company has found it necessary to decline orders for 84,000, 70,000 and 100,000 pounds of its chief production, absorbent cotton for hospital bandages. The manager recently exhibited telegraphic orders for the foregoing weights of cotton he had found impossible to fill, and while allowing a newspaper man to inspect other orders which are being filled a messenger brought a telegram seeking the purchase of 10,000 pounds of hospital bandages which Mr. Cameron answered by delaying promise of delivery for several weeks.

One reason why it has become necessary to put this plant on a ceaseless operation basis is that there are only five manufactories of absorbent cotton in the United States. These five are now supplying the two American continents and several nations of the eastern hemisphere with one of the most important hospital supplies. Few Chattanoogaans knew that a fourth of the absorbent cotton consumed in the hospitals and for surgical

purposes today is prepared and sold from this city.

Secret processes being employed, the public is generally excluded from the plant of the Aseptic Cotton Products company. Surprises are in store for anyone who could even get admittance to the finishing rooms on the lower floor of this factory. Great stretches of cotton whiter than Arctic snow are blinding to eyes of the visitor in one room. The atmosphere has the same odor of a dairy at the time when fresh butter is being taken from the churn. The last wash through which the cotton is taken looks like Jersey cream.

World Used Million Bales Less Cotton Than Produced.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The world's consumption of cotton was 21,223,000 bales during the year which ended August 31, the Census Bureau announced today. Production of commercial cotton exclusive of linters, grown in 1913, as compiled from public reports, documents and correspondence, was approximately 22,255,000 bales of 500 pounds net.

Except for the United States, cotton included in consumption figures refers almost exclusively to that used in spinning and does not include large quantities used in the manufacture of felts, bats and other articles. The number of consuming cotton spindles active during the year was 143,397,000. Approximately 30,300,000 were operated in the United States.

Textile Men at A. & M. Celebration.

The following men were among the graduates and former students who last week attended the 25th anniversary celebration of the A. & M. College of North Carolina:

Allen, G. G., superintendent Dresden Mill, Lumberton, N. C.; Alexander, S. B., firm of Alexander & Garsed, Charlotte, N. C.; Boyd, P. S., superintendent Mooresville Cotton Mill, Mooresville, N. C.; Bunn, J. H., superintendent Henderson Cotton Mill; Henderson, N. C.; Briggs, W. D., secretary Caraleigh Mills, Raleigh, N. C.; Clark, J. W., Supt. Bleaching and Finishing, Erwin Mills, Durham, N. C.; Gilbert, L. R., superintendent Caraleigh Mills, Raleigh, N. C.; Lindsay, David, assistant superintendent German American Co., Draper, N. C.; Parker, F. H., superintendent Sterling Cotton Mills, Franklinton, N. C.; Escott, A. E., editor Mill News, Charlotte, N. C.

W. H. BIGELOW

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

December Contest.

The December Contest which we announced last week for the best practical article on "Preparation of Warps for Weaving" is an important subject and we want a large number of articles contributed.

We want these articles written by practical men and as some of the best practical men can not write or spell well, we wish to say that we will correct errors in spelling and grammar.

The contest will not consider spinning, as the writers are to assume that the yarn is well spun and they are to give their ideas on spooling, warping, slashing, tying-in and putting warps on loom.

The prizes of \$10,000 and \$5.00 are worth trying for, but it is also an honor to win in such a contest and gives a man a reputation which will be of much future benefit to him.

Osnaburg to K. A. W.

Editor:

K. A. W. said recently that I was wrong in giving the number of ends in a 30-inch 28x44 osnaburg as 1340 and I promised last week that I would answer him.

I admit that I am not much on figures and as I stated last week the construction was taken from an old note book, but I do not see where I am wrong.

If I used a 21 dent reed 2 ends in a dent I would have 42 ends per inch in the reed, which contracted to 44 ends in the cloth.

The cloth was 30 inches wide when finished and had 10 extra selvage ends on each side.

$$44 \times 30 = 1320 + 20 = 1340$$

My records show that I used on the slasher 4 section beams of 335 ends each.

$$4 \times 335 = 1340 \text{ ends.}$$

Will K. A. W. explain what is wrong about this?

I also see in my notes that each of my section beams which were 7,500 yards long weighed 427 pounds or a total weight of 1708 before sizing.

I will therefore check up these weights in order to verify my notes.

The four section beams have 1340 ends 7,500 yards long and the total number of yards of yarn is therefore

$$1340 \times 7500 = 10,050,000$$

There are 120 yards of yarn in a skein

$$10,050,000 \div 120 = 83750 \text{ skeins.}$$

One skein of No. 7 yarn weighs 142.7 grains.

$$83750 \times 142.7 = 11,951,125 \text{ grains.}$$

$$11,951,125 \div 7000 = 1708 \text{ pounds.}$$

This shows that I was using 1340 ends of warp and it is up to K. A. W. to show where there is any error.

Osnaburg.

Points on Drawing Frames.

Editor:

The first and most important thing connected with proper operation of drawing frames is oiling, and the fixer should see that this is done the first thing every morning. The drawing frame is supposed to even up the variation from the cards, which is very great in some cases. Now if your knock-off motion does not act promptly it will make bad matters worse and it is a good idea for the fixer to go behind the frames once a day and see whether the knock-off motion acts promptly or not. Now, I will take up the gearing of the frame. Here is where you can wear out enough gears in half a day to pay the fixer for a week's work, if the gears are not set properly. I find that in setting them that if you will take your time and set them about 2-3 deep they will last longer and make less noise. I have seen drawing frames making so much fuss that when one knocked off you would think the mill was stopping. This is caused by not setting the gears right. Now the writer is only a second hand in the room, but I have spent some mighty hard days as fixer and grinder, and I have found out that it does not pay to rush over the work, as you will be called back in a few minutes and perhaps have to call for new supplies.

Now about changing the rollers. This is a very important part and should have the most careful attention. I always found it a good idea to clean 'hem every other week, the breakers one week and the finishers the other. No boys, I do not know whether you have ever tried it or not, but if you take a bucket of coal oil when you take the rollers out, take the shell off and put them in the bucket and let them stay until you get the rollers clean. Take them out and see the good it has done them. It cuts off all and you cannot hear them whistle all over the room. Another important thing is the calendar rollers. If they do not have the proper attention it will make the slubbers run out very badly. I mean by this that the bearings will wear and let the roller apart and cause some of the cans to fill up faster than others. To stop this you must watch them closely and have the proper oiling. I would like to hear from some others on this same subject.

Georgia Cracker.

The New Styles.

Knitters are bound to call for bleached goods as long as the dye-stuffs market remains exorbitant.

Bleached knit-goods need a soft full feel which nothing brings out as our ASTRA SOFTENER.

It will positively not turn rancid, will help the cutters of garment makers, and will make white sox board easily.

ASTRA SOFTENER is what you

need now and it is sold at a reasonable price—no war tax.

At your service,

The Seydel Mfg. Co.

No Scheme of Ours.

The following letter was received by us this week:

Kings Mountain, N. C.,
10/5/14.

Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Please withdraw my subscription for the textile paper and write-up which I gave one of your agents last week.

Yours truly,

J. J. Ray.

We wrote Mr. Ray that while he evidently thought he was subscribing to the Southern Textile Bulletin, his subscription had been given to some other publication which promised to, also, publish his picture and give him a write-up.

The Southern Textile Bulletin does not publish personal write-ups about anybody unless there is some special reason for doing so and we have never made anybody pay to have his photograph published in our journal.

We do not consider that it is any honor to a man to have his photo published when the public knows that he is paying to have it published.

Cotton Crop Will Be Second in Size.

Washington, Oct. 2.—A forecast of 15,300,000 five-hundred-pound bales of cotton as the 1914 crop was made today by the Department of Agriculture's crop reporting board in the season's final reporting, which showed a condition on September 28 of 73.5 per cent of normal. That quantity of cotton makes this year's crop second in point of size ever grown in the United States. The record is 15,693,000 bales grown in

1911. Last year 14,156,000 bales were grown and in 1912 there were 13,703,000 bales.

The September 25 condition indicates a yield of about 200 pounds of lint per acre, which applied to the estimated area planted, 36,960,000 bales. An average of one per cent of the acreage is abandoned each year. Allowing for that the condition of the crop indicates a total production of 15,300,000 bales.

The condition of the crop of the United States on September 25, was 73.5 per cent of a normal, compared with 78.0 per cent on August 25, 64.1 per cent last year, 69.6 in 1914, and 68.5 per cent, the average of the past ten years on September 25. This announcement was made at noon today by the Crop Reporting Board, Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Agriculture, in its final condition report of the season, the condition being estimated from reports of its correspondents and agents throughout the cotton belt.

Killed Deputy Sheriff.

Greenville, S. C.—Deputy Sheriff P. F. Lindsey was shot and almost instantly killed Monday morning at 4:30 o'clock by W. F. Chadwick in the Dunbar Mill village. The killing occurred at the home of Chadwick's wife and it was to protect the latter that Lindsey was in the house.

Chadwick, who formerly was a preacher but more lately a mill operative, left his home sometimes ago and went to Georgia. Monday night he returned and began to abuse his wife, attempting to run her away from home. Deputy Lindsey was summoned and when he entered the house Chadwick opened fire on him, killing him almost instantly. Chadwick then beat a hasty retreat from the house and up to Wednesday had not been captured.

Names Wanted.

We wish to get a more complete list of the superintendents and overseers. Please clip out this blank and mail it to us with the names at your mill.

Name of Mill

Town

Number of spindles
(Give exact number).

Number of looms
(Give exact number).

..... Superintendent

..... Overseer of Carding

..... Overseer of Spinning

..... Overseer Weaving

..... Overseer of Cloth Room

..... Master Mechanic

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

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Associate Editor

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8

Recent Failures.

Several large mills in South Carolina have been placed in bankruptcy within the last two weeks, but these failures can not be charged to present conditions except that tight money has brought to a crisis conditions that have existed for a number of years.

These failures should not cause pessimism for in one case the failure is partly if not largely the result of a family quarrel and in two other cases a commission house will, after the court proceedings, own mills that in the past they have controlled.

It is worthy of note that all of the mills that have been placed in bankruptcy will be continued in operation by the receivers, which is a good sign, for unless the receivers could convince the court that business is such that they can be operated at a profit the court would not permit them to continue to run.

In times of panic or tight money there are always failures and this financial stringency caused largely by the desire of New York financial interests to secure high rates for money has produced its share but understanding the conditions behind these failures we see no reason for pessimism.

A Sane Plan.

Out of all the wild schemes for financing cotton, that have been proposed since the war began, there seems to have been only one sane plan proposed and that has been drawn by Ex-Senator John L. McLaurin of South Carolina, and is to be submitted to a special session of the Legislature, which is to meet on October 8th.

It provides for a State Warehouse Commission, which will lease warehouses and store cotton for farmers and merchants at regular warehouse rates. The advantage will be that the warehouse certificates will bear the seal of South Carolina and can be sold or used as collateral anywhere in the United States for the State of South Carolina guarantees that the bale is actually stored and insured and also guarantees the weight and grade.

The bill as drawn, except unimportant paragraphs which are omitted on account of lack of space, is as follows:

Be it enacted that within the police powers of the State and for the general welfare, there is established as hereinafter provided, a cotton

warehouse system for the State of South Carolina.

(1) There shall be elected forthwith a suitable person to be known as the chairman of the South Carolina warehouse board, who with the Governor and State Commissioner of Agriculture shall constitute the board. The salary of such person to be \$5,000 per annum, and who shall hold office for the term of two years, or until his successor is elected by the General Assembly.

(2) That the board herein created shall accept as authoritative the standards and classifications established by the Federal Government.

(3) The State warehouse board shall have the power to, acquire property by lease, purchase or condemnation proceedings, as in the case of common carriers or other public service corporations.

The board, where fully satisfied as to the title to same, shall receive for storage lint cotton properly baled, with an inspection tag showing that it has been legally weighed, and that a Federal or State inspector has graded said cotton. There shall be receipts issued for such cotton under the seal and in the name of the State of South Carolina stating location of warehouse, name of manager, the mark on said bale, weight, grade and length of staple, so as to be able to deliver or surrender on receipt the identical cotton for which it was given, the receipt for cotton so stored to be transferable by written assignment and actual delivery, and the cotton which it represents to be deliverable only on physical presentation of the receipt or on proof satisfactory to the board of loss of same, which is to be marked "cancelled" when the cotton is taken from the warehouse. The said receipt carries absolute title of the cotton, it being the duty of the officer accepting same for storage by inspection of the clerk's office, to ascertain whether there is on file crop mortgage or liens covering said cotton before he accepts same and issues a receipt.

(5) The grades, weights and identification marks provided for in section 4 shall be evidenced by tags affixed to the bale of cotton, which tags shall be so designed that the brand "South Carolina" will be unmistakable, the Palmetto tree, with a bale of cotton lying at the roots and the shield of the State on either side.

(6) The board shall have the power to settle the terms upon which cotton stored in local warehouses may be taken over by the State within the purpose and intent of this act.

(7) The board may upon the request of the owner of a warehouse receipt negotiate loans upon same or make sale of the stored cotton, and shall as soon as practicable after the passage of this act notify holders of cotton what steps will be necessary to avail themselves of aid in obtaining loans upon cotton or making sale thereof.

(8) The board shall provide for the cost of maintaining this system, by assessing a charge upon each bale of cotton offered for storage, and for negotiation of loans or selling cotton a commission, all of which charges shall be uniform and due

notice given in the newspapers, it being the declared purpose of this act to operate at cost without profit to the State.

(12) The person elected chairman of the board under the first section of this act shall give a bond to the State of South Carolina in the sum of \$50,000 to guarantee the faithful performance of his duties.

(13) The warehouse receipt book shall be designed by the board and furnished by the chairman of the same to the manager of each warehouse.

(14) The manager of any warehouse, or any agent, employee or servant, who issues or bids in issuing a receipt for cotton, knowing that such cotton has not been actually placed in the warehouse under the control of the manager thereof, shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment in the State penitentiary for a period of not less than one or more than five years.

(15) Any manager, employee or servant who shall issue or aid in issuing a duplicate or additional receipt for cotton, knowing that the former receipt or any part thereof is outstanding, shall be punished as in the laws of this State provided for forgery.

(16) Any manager, employee, agent or servant who shall deliver cotton from a warehouse under this act, without the production of the receipt therefor, or an order from the board showing that the receipt has been lost, or who fails to mark such receipt "cancelled" on the delivery of the cotton, shall be punished by a fine or not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment not more than five years, or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

(17) Any person who shall deposit or attempt to deposit cotton upon which a lien or mortgage exists, without notifying the manager of the warehouse, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment for a period of not more than one year and a fine not more than \$1,000.

(19) It is hereby declared that no debt or other liability shall be created against the State by reason of the lease or operation of the warehouse system created by this act in excess of the amount hereinafter appropriated; the warehouse board being specifically forbidden to lease or take any warehouse where the revenue derived from same is not

(Continued on Page 16.)

Statement of Ownership, Management, Etc., of Southern Textile Bulletin.

Statement of ownership, management, circulation, etc., of the Southern Textile Bulletin, published weekly at Charlotte, N. C., required by the act of August 24th, 1912.

Editor, managing editor, and business manager, David Clark; publisher, Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.; owner, David Clark, doing business under the name of the Clark Publishing Company, which is not incorporated.

No bonds or mortgages.

(Signed) David Clark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of Sept., 1914.

F. M. Redd, Notary Public.

PERSONAL NEWS

Jim Goff has accepted his former position as section hand in spinning at the Buck Creek Mill, Siluria, Ala.

J. C. Reece is now superintendent of the Francis Cotton Mills, Biscoe, N. C.

C. E. O'Pry has resigned as overseer carding at the Knoxville (Tenn.) Cotton Mills.

E. L. Jones has accepted the position of overseer of slashing at the Woodside Mill, Greenville, S. C.

R. E. Smith is now outside overseer of the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

R. S. Steele has become assistant secretary and treasurer of the LaFayette (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

S. E. Furgeson, of Atlanta, Ga., has become overseer of weaving at the Gluck Mill, Anderson, S. C.

L. W. Sudderth has accepted position as loom fixer at Louise Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

W. W. Hestley of Salisbury is now loom fixer at Louise Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

E. W. Rogers has been promoted to master mechanic at the Elk Cotton Mills, Dalton, Ga.

W. W. Stine has resigned as master mechanic at the Elk Cotton Mills, Dalton, Ga., and will farm.

J. S. Carlton, of Laurens, S. C., is now superintendent of the Ida Yarn Mill, Laurel Hill, N. C.

J. R. Tomlin, of the Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala., is now second hand in spinning at the Floyd Mills, Rome, Ga.

E. K. Davis has been promoted to assistant purchasing agent of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Hurst Peoples has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Southside Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., to accept a position in the cloth room of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

T. J. Stowe has accepted the position of second hand in carding at the Albion Mills, Mt. Holly, N. C.

E. O. Wilson, formerly overseer of carding at Social Circle, Ga., is now filling a similar position at the Metta Mills, Lando, S. C.

M. P. Owen, of Pelzer, S. C., has become second hand in No. 1 weaving at the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mill.

J. L. Hooker of Rockingham, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Avon Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

D. H. Gosnell has resigned as loom fixer at the Pacolet Mfg. Co., No. 4, New Holland, Ga., to accept a similar position at Commerce, Ga.

W. M. Hill has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the Knoxville (Tenn.) Cotton Mills.

C. W. Rice, superintendent of Easley Mill No. 2, Liberty, S. C., was a visitor in Pickens, S. C., last week.

E. Hall, overseer of weaving in Cannon Mill No. 2, Kannapolis, N. C., went to Washington last week on business.

Ed. Carter has resigned his position as section hand in spinning at the Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala., to accept a similar position at Jacksonville, Ala.

T. L. Edwards has resigned as overseer of carding at the Union Cotton Mills, LaFayette, Ga., and accepted a similar position at the Whittier Mills, Chattahoochee, Ga.

W. J. Bennfield has resigned as overseer of carding at the Ottarway Mills, Union, S. C., to take a similar position at the Union Cotton Mills, LaFayette, Ga.

B. F. Barnes, Jr., has resigned as assistant purchasing agent at Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., to become overseer of carding and spinning at the Echota Mills, Calhoun, Ga.

CARDS,
DRAWING,

COTTON
MILL MACHINERY

SPINNING
FRAMES,

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent

Greenville, S. C.

COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES.

MULES,
LOOMS.

H. S. Lovern, superintendent of the Walker County Hosiery Mill, LaFayette, Ga., spent last Friday in Chattanooga, Tenn.

P. P. Bumgardner has resigned as second hand in carding at the Albion Mills, Mt. Holly, N. C., to accept a position as card grinder at the Highland Park Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

I. L. Britt has resigned as overseer of spinning and spooling at the Bellwill Mills, Wilmington, N. C., to become assistant superintendent of the Dillon Mill, Dillon, S. C.

W. H. Griggs has resigned as card grinder at the Holston Mfg. Co., Lenoir City, Tenn., to become night second hand in carding at the Aragon Mills, Aragon, Ga.

W. G. Reynolds has been promoted to general superintendent of the Dresden, Lumberton and Jennings Mills, at Lumberton, N. C., with G. G. Allen as superintendent of the Dresden Mills, I. S. McManus as superintendent of the Lumberton Mill and J. F. Alexander as superintendent of the Jennings Mill.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.

Prospect Mills,

Batesville, S. C.

E. J. Dechamps.....Superintendent
H. H. Hawkins.....Carder and Spinner

Whittier Cotton Mills,

Chattahoochee, Ga.

J. T. Carroll.....Superintendent
T. L. Edwards.....Carder
W. W. Sammons.....Spinner
G. F. Ellington.....Twisting
J. H. Dooley.....Dyer
S. A. Price.....Master Mechanic

Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Co.,

Acworth, Ga.

S. A. Scott.....Superintendent
M. A. Riley.....Carder
C. M. Martin.....Spinner
D. T. Morgan.....Winder
W. R. Cowan.....Master Mechanic

Newnan Cotton Mill No. 1.

Newnan, Ga.

R. A. Field.....Superintendent
W. R. Mobley and
W. H. Burks.....Carders
P. A. Smith & O. W. Smith, Spinners
W. M. Reynolds.....Asst. Supt.
W. N. McCullough.....Master Mechanic

Newnan Cotton Mill No. 2,

Newnan, Ga.

R. A. Field.....Superintendent
C. T. Christian.....Carder
Taylor Smith.....Spinner
D. M. Wood.....Asst. Supt.
J. W. Christian.....Master Mechanic

Simpsonville Cotton Mill,

Simpsonville, S. C.

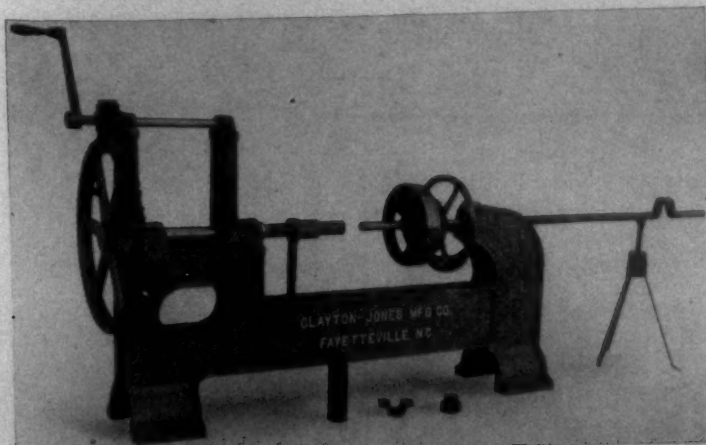
J. M. Cannon.....Superintendent
W. H. Long.....Carder
Jack Pollard.....Spinner
L. N. Burgess.....Weaver
A. D. Dawkins.....Cloth Room
John McGowan.....Master Mechanic

Lydia Cotton Mills,

Clinton, S. C.

T. N. Crocker.....Superintendent
J. A. Wofford.....Carder
E. E. Smith.....Spinner
J. H. Hearne.....Weaver
C. L. Hariston.....Cloth Room
C. Bragg.....Master Mechanic

LOOSE GEAR PULLEYS—DO YOU HAVE THEM?



A LOOK AT THE SCRAP CASTING PILE WILL CONVINCE YOU

A LONG FELT WANT has caused the invention of a simple and inexpensive machine for the removing and replacing of loose gear pulleys on loom crank shaft.

Every Weave Mill has this trouble to contend with. Loose gear pulleys cause an untold expense on account of the making of imperfect cloth, besides the loss of time while the loom is standing for repairs.

The taking out of the crank shaft practically necessitates the tearing down of the loom. The shaft is taken to the shop, and under the old method, the pulleys are removed with drift and sledge hammer; very often the pulleys are damaged in this way and when the pulley is driven on the shaft it is almost impossible to do a satisfactory job.

THE CLAYTON LOOM CRANK SHAFT PRESS OVERCOMES ALL THESE TROUBLES.

You need this machine—write us now for further information. We have an interesting proposition to make you.

The Clayton-Jones Manufacturing Co.

(PATENTED)

Fayetteville, North Carolina

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Monroe, N. C.—The Jackson Cotton Mill for the past several weeks has employed a night force and the work continues without stop.

Cedartown, Ga.—The Standard Cotton Mills have announced that they will resume their night run about the 12th inst.

Kannapolis, N. C.—All the mills here were idle on Thursday to allow the operatives to attend Home Coming celebration in Concord.

Kannapolis, N. C.—Work is progressing on the large brick building which will be used as general offices for the Cannon Mfg. Co.

Texarkana, Ark.—The Board of Trade here is endeavoring to secure the organization of a company to build a cotton mill.

Haw River, N. C.—The Holt Granite Mfg. Co. has been closed down indefinitely or until financial and business conditions improve.

Little Rock, Ark.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city is interested in a plan to organize a \$500,000 company to build a cotton mill.

Waco, Texas.—The Clifton Manufacturing Co. will equip a mill for the manufacture of cotton sacks and bags. The plant will consume 30 bales of cotton daily.

Walhalla, S. C.—The Walhalla plant of the Monaghan Mills is again running full time. In some rooms, by recent order, the work had been curtailed.

LaFayette, Ga.—Owing to the scarcity of dyestuffs the Walker County Hosiery Mills is now running only four days a week. The mill authorities hope to resume full time at an early date.

Savannah, Ga.—The Savannah Knitting Mill, L. T. Austin, manager, is running on full time, and an enlargement of the plant is now under consideration. G. H. Tilton, of Laconia, N. H., is president of the company.

Anderson, S. C.—The Brogan Mills have resumed operations on full time. "We only curtailed for three weeks and that because of the scarcity of dyestuffs," said President J. P. Gossett. We expect to run on full time as long as we can get dyestuffs," he said.

LaGrange, Ga.—Plans and specifications are now being prepared for the construction of a mill and warehouse building for the Oriental Rug Co., of that city. This company now has a plant for weaving rugs and it intends that the new establishment shall replace the present one. Its new building will cost about \$10,000 and is to be equipped with looms and accompanying machinery.

Gainesville, Ga.—The Gainesville Hosiery Mill will be incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. They will build a hosiery mill, as recently noted.

Statesville, N. C.—The Paola Cotton Mill which has been closed down started up Thursday full force. The starting of the mill was due to a number of large orders recently obtained.

Charlotte, N. C.—A number of gingham mills in this section including the Highland Park Mills, Fort Mill Mfg. Co., and Cliffside Mills are closed for three days this week.

Greenville, S. C.—The Union Bleaching and Finishing Co., of Greenville, S. C., has applied for membership in the National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics.

Greenville, S. C.—The Palmetto Manufacturing Co., recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, has started operations. Towels and similar goods will be manufactured from cotton waste.

Bluff City, Tenn.—The Bluff City Hosiery Mills, recently noted as organized, have completed their equipment. They have 46 knitters, 8 ribbers and 6 loopers. R. W. Rush is president of the company, which has a capital of \$25,000.

Landrum, S. C.—The Blude Ridge Hosiery Mill is running on full time and it is said has orders sufficient to last for many months to come. The Shamrock Damask Mill, one of Landrum's new industries, is running night and day. It has all the orders it can fill and is meeting with success in its initial efforts.

Cedartown, Ga.—The Standard Cotton Mills that employs 1,000 operatives, and has been running until recent months day and night, closing down the night run and laying off half of the help, announces that it will resume operation of both day and night shifts on the 12th inst.

This mill give 500 spinners and general carding operatives employment.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—At a recent luncheon of the Rotary Club a committee consisting of J. W. Pittman, Eugene Briscoe, F. C. Stamm, Claude Sout and L. R. Loving was appointed to confer with Thomas Bell relative to the erection of a cotton mill.

Clifton, S. C.—The Clifton Manufacturing Co. has placed on the market a cotton bagging that will go a long way toward taking the place of jute bagging. It is said that they have already taken orders for 10,000 sacks and have inquiries for 4,000,000 more.

Greensboro, N. C.—The mills of the Revolution, White Oak, Proximity and the Print Works are being connected in such a way that in case of fire in any one, the water supply of the other three mills may be used. Thus eight or ten fire pumps can be brought into use for any one of the plants, with cost of installing and upkeep divided among the four. The mills have tanks with capacities of from 50,000 to 100,000 gallons. In each mill there is a sprinkler system, which works when the temperature reaches a certain point. The cost of the sprinkler system at the Revolution Mill is \$20,000.

Greensboro, N. C.—The Revolution Cotton Mills Co. is getting ready to build ten warehouses. These will have a capacity of 6,000 bales of cotton and will cost in the neighborhood of \$40,000 or more. This is necessary because of the previously noted addition now being constructed. One building of the addition will be more than 1,300 feet long. The new part of mill will be finished next summer. The mill owners are also building new cottages to accommodate an additional force. The company expects to build 200 in all at a cost of from \$800 to \$1,000.

Columbia, Ind.—The Columbia Woolen Mills, now in course of construction, recently closed a contract with the English government to furnish it a large supply of army blankets, to be shipped to London on or before Nov. 1. Owing to the fact that the contractors have been slow in putting the roof on the mill,

the officials of the company fear they will be unable to meet the demands of the contract. The building was to have been completed by Oct. 1, but the contractors, state they will have it ready for occupancy by Oct. 15. The machinery is on hand and can be installed immediately after the completion of the mill.

Lindale, Ga.—The management of the Massachusetts Mills at this place, has notified the employees by posted notices, that the Lindale Mills would run on short time in the following manner:

Monday morning until Thursday night, mill begins operation at 6:30 a. m., 45 minutes stop for dinner, and closes down at 5:15 p. m. This is ten hours per day, for four days. Curtailing to 40 hours operation, per week.

The mills have been running 57½ hours per week, since the middle of the past summer, with a week's close down in July. It is stated that only about three-fourths of the machinery has been in operation since the middle of the past summer. The Georgia laws allow cotton mills to operate 60 hours per week, and this is the first time that this mill has failed to take advantage of these hours of operation.

Just how long the Lindale Mills will continue at short time, appears altogether to be a problem, but it is the consensus of opinion that it will be but a few weeks, at the most.

Greensboro, N. C.—No falling back in any respect is reported at the Proximity and White Oak Mills, though uneasiness is felt because of dyestuff conditions, and they are now operating in full.

The White Oak, manufacturing blue denims, said to be the largest mill of its kind in the world, uses great quantities of indigo coloring matter. Enough dyestuffs are said to be on hand to last until November. After that, unless import trade is opened, the mills will have to turn out white goods, or shut down.

Julius Cone, one of the mill owners, is quoted as believing the European war will eventually work to the advantage of American mills and hopes to see a merchant marine established. In the event of any increasing demand for goods he is quoted as thinking the output could not be increased at any early date because of labor scarcity, and considers night work impossible.

A handsome building for the welfare workers has just been completed. Nurses employed by the Cones have their homes in the building, while the large lower floor rooms are being used for the different classes among the girls and women.

Fayetteville, N. C.—The Holt-Morgan Cotton Mill here is now running on full time and the Tolar-Hart Mill will be placed on a full time schedule next Monday. This

We will be pleased to send to the one responsible for weave room costs a sample of the shuttle we believe the most economical for you to use. Simply send us a worn shuttle and a full filling bobbin such as you are now using. The worn shuttle will explain your needs to us quite clearly. We'll write you fully explaining our shuttle. This service is free. You assume no obligations.

WRITE TODAY
SHAMBOW SHUTTLE COMPANY
Woonsocket, R. I.

section will put all the Fayetteville mills on a full time basis, as Holt-Williamson Mill is so running now and the large Victory Mills have been spinning cotton to their capacity all this year, and, according to a statement by Superintendent D. H. Jones, are shipping the goods as fast as they can be turned out.

For the past several weeks the Holt-Morgan factory has been operating only three days a week, while the Tolar-Hart Mill is running four days, and will continue on this basis until the change is made Monday to full time.

The Victory, Holt-Williamson, and Tolar-Hart Mills have a combined annual capacity of 8,520 bales of cotton. The capacity of the Holt-Morgan Mill could not be learned.

The Hawthorne Silk Mills are also working on full time. It was said at the office of the company that the European situation had not yet affected their mills here, which give employment to about 500 people.

Langley, S. C.—It is expected that on Oct. 6, when the motion to make the receivership of George E. Spofford and George Lombard, of Augusta, Ga., permanent is returnable, Judge Smith in Charleston will grant the motion.

In the meantime the receivers have been authorized to direct operations in the mills, managing the payment of labor and running expenses for the concerns, and purchasing cotton for the three mills in stipulated quantities for each, in payment for which receivers' certificates will be issued not to exceed sums stipulated in the order of the court. Payment of such certificates will hold a first lien upon proceeds from the manufactures made from cotton purchased therewith, and the lien will extend to mill property should such proceeds be insufficient. The court prohibits by injunction, the transfer of, levy, attachment, execution or other process upon the property of the defendant organizations by the creditors, stockholders, etc., of the companies and by all sheriffs, save upon due and proper application through the court.

In order to continue operation the receivers will be allowed to purchase for the Langley Manufacturing Co. at the lowest practicable market price not exceeding 150 bales of cotton, and to issue for payment receivers' certificates not to exceed \$12,000; for the Seminole Manufacturing Co., not more than 90 bales of cotton may be purchased, and certificates not totaling more than \$7,500 may be issued.

The liabilities of the Langley Manufacturing Co. to W. H. Langley & Co., are \$707,916. The Seminole Manufacturing Co.'s indebtedness to the same creditor is \$477,176. While the Aiken Manufacturing Co. is not involved in the receivership proceedings brought by W. H. Lang-



A Humidifier Your Help Will Like

And you say what do I care whether they like it or not. Just a moment. Yes, you do. Because if they don't like it—or anything else—they are going to do one of two things—put it on the bum, or get another job.

And you and I lose.

I know a factory where there are Turbos and another humidifier. The help prefer a job in the Turbo rooms. Perhaps because all the other equipment 's new and runs well.

But the funny part of it is they keep applying to the Super for a chance to get a job in the rooms where the Turbos are.

How do I know? The said Super said so. Nuff ced.

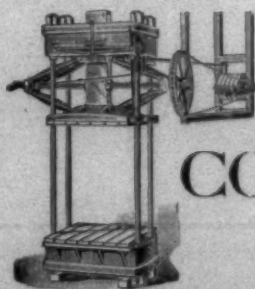
THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

THE "STANDARD" BALING PRESS



FOR

COTTON MILLS

AS MADE BY

Boomer & Boschert Press Co.

No. 104 West Water St.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SEND FOR CATALOG

ley & Co., it is alleged in the application for the appointment of receivers that the company is indebted to the complainant to the extent of \$544,366.

Bregon Goods to Be Exhibited.

The Bregon Mills Company is preparing an exhibit of samples of the fruit of its looms to be sent to an exhibition of cotton goods to be given in Washington on the 8th and 9th of October. This display of cotton goods has been worked up by Miss Genevieve Champ Clark and associates in Washington and is endorsed by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

After the exhibit in the New Willard hotel at Washington in the National Cotton Fashions Show, the Bregon display will be sent to Savannah, Ga.

The Bregon Mill is now turning out over 650 patterns and is making a specialty of what is known as the "Ladlassie" cloth. This cloth is especially suitable for rompers and dresses for children and house dresses for women.

This mill is turning out a class of tweeds and cottonades almost heavy enough to take the place of palm beach clothing for men, and one of the designers at the mill has turned out a pattern, which, when sized and touched, cannot be told from Irish linen, except by the closest scrutiny.

Ginning Report.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Cotton ginning was active from September 1 to 25, a total of 2,901,556 bales having been turned out. That brought the aggregate ginnings for the year to 3,381,866 bales, according to the Census Bureau's second report, announced today. The period's ginnings were second only to those of the record crop year of 1911, being less than 4,000 bales lower.

In Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia and Louisiana, the ginnings to September 25 exceeded those to that date in any of the past seven years.

Sea Island cotton ginnings exceeded those of any year in the past seven, while the number of round bales ginned showed a great decrease.

The second cotton ginning report of the season, compiled from reports of Census Bureau correspondents and agents throughout the cotton belt and issued at 10 a. m. today, announced that 3,381,863 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1914 has been ginned prior to September 25. This compares with 3,246,655 bales, or 23.2 per cent of the entire crop, ginned prior to September 25 last year, 3,007,271 bales or 22.3 per cent in 1912 and 3,676,594 bales, or 23.6 per cent in 1911.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The cotton goods markets last week were generally quiet. There was some buying going on in several quarters in a small way, and it is said that in some places business had a good volume, but at low prices. The market continues very irregular. With gray and brown goods sold on a parity with 7 1-2 cents cotton, colored goods held firm. The market for wide sheeting is firm and some goods are scarce for delivery before November 1st. Prints moved slowly during the week. There seems to be no change in denims, ticking and working suit goods, and the agents are not inclined to push them. Gingham are quiet, and the duck markets are steadier in some divisions.

A further weakening in the cotton yarn markets and lack of demand on print cloths and gray goods brought out some soft spots in the cloth markets.

Wide cloths in 38 1-2-inch 64 squares are reported as changing hands at as low as 4 1-8 cents, with 39-inch 68x72s available in some quarters at 4 3-4 cents. Converters are inclined to be even more conservative than was the case last month, pending further developments, and the settling down of prices to a somewhat firmer basis. Dress gingham and other colored cotton fabrics are considered high by a good many buyers, in spite of statements from printers and converters that these prices are due to the dyestuff situation.

In August when the big manufacturers first began to see that the shortage of burlap was going to affect them greatly, they came in the cotton goods markets and bought sheetings in large quantities for delivery up to the end of the year. At that time the prices were from 5 to 5 1-4 cents for 4-yard 46-square sheeting. Since that time the prices on these goods have dropped to 4 1-2 cents. Sheetings for the bag trade are selling low enough and the market is waiting for demands from the bag trade.

Trading in the Fall River print cloth market was dull last week and prices again declined. The total sales were about 60,000 pieces, mostly for spot and prompt deliveries. On most of the goods sold, price concessions were granted. Manufacturers again showed keen disappointment in the fact that printers and converters failed to buy their stocks. For more than two months the buying has been on the hand to mouth policy. About the only large business of any size for the last two weeks has been in gauze and bandages for hospital purposes. Aside from the latter goods, the goods sold last week were mostly wide and narrow widths. Sales of sateens and twills were small.

Prices on cotton goods in New York last week were as follows:
Print cloth, 28-in, std 8 3-8 —
28-inch, 64x60s . . . 3 1-4 —
4-yard, 80x80s . . . 5 7-8 6

Gray goods, 39-inch,
68x72s 4 3-4 4 7-8
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s 4 1-2 4 1-2
Brown drills, std. . . . 7 3-4 —
Sheetings, So., std. . . . 7 1-2 —
3-yard, 48x48s 6 3-4 —
4-yard, 56x60s 5 5 1-4 —
4-yard, 48x48s 5 1-4 —
4 1-2-yard, 44x44s . . . 4 5-8 —
5-yard, 48x52s 4 3-8 —
Denims, 9-ounce . . . 13 1-2 17
Stark 8 1-2 oz., duck . 14 —
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in.,
duck 16 1-2 —
Ticking, 8 ounce . . . 12 —
Standard, fancy print 5 1-4 —
Standard, gingham . . 6 1-4 —
Fine dress gingham . . 9 9 1-4
Kid finished cambrics 4 4 1-4

Hester's Weekly Cotton Statement.

In sight for week, 300,000; same seven days last year, 560,000; same seven days year before, 540,000; for the month, 90,000; same date last year, 170,000; same date year before, 210,000; for reason, 882,000; same date last year, 2,237,000; same date year before, 2,095,000.

Port receipts for season, 449,000; same date last year, 1,687,000; same date year before last, 1,511,000.

Overland to mills and Canada for season, 14,000; same date last year, 42,000; same date year before, 34,000.

Southern mill takings for season, 212,000; same date last year, 382,000; same date year before, 410,000.

Interior stocks in excess of August 1st, 207,000; last year, 126,000; year before, 140,000.

Foreign exports for week, 66,000; same seven days last year, 401,000; for season, 140,000; same date last year, 1,192,000.

Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week, 36,000; same seven days last year, 60,000; for season, 159,000; to same date last year 173,000.

How and Where Cotton Has Been Moving.

Cotton exports since August 1 are approximately one-ninth of what they were a year ago. In round numbers the continent of Europe is the best taker. During the first eight weeks out of 71,000 bales exported the continent took 34,000. Great Britain 28,000, Japan and China somewhat more than 8,000 and Mexico 1,000 bales. This compares with 817,000 bales a year ago. The port of New York since August 1 has received 93,000 bales, or 22,000 bales more than the total exports. Spot sales at the market of 65,218 bales show that about 70 per cent of total receipts have gone into the spot market.—Wall Street Journal.

"Pa when I look in the mirror, the left side of my face seems to be on the right side and the left side the left."

"Yes, the mirror reverses them."
"Then why doesn't it reverse the top and bottom of my face the same way."—Exchange.

THE DOUBLE BURNISHED OR DIAMOND FINISHED
RIBBED RING WHITINSVILLE
MADE BY THE WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO. MASS.
THE BEST THAT EXPERIENCE CAN PRODUCE, THAT MONEY CAN BUY



WE MAKE THE BEST

Spinning and Twisting **TRAVELERS** Of Every Description

AMOSIM. BOWEN, Treas.
Providence, R. I.

Southern Representative
MATTHIAS OUSLEY, Jr.
Box 126, Greenville, S. C.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

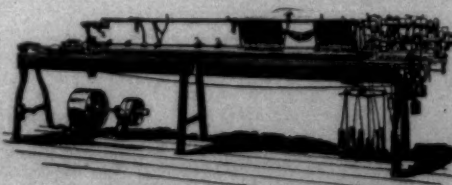
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

IMPROVED INMAN AUTOMATIC BANDING MACHINES

MANUFACTURED BY

COLE BROTHERS

PAWTUCKET, R. I.



The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for spinning frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—With the close of the month, some dealers reported that September was the best month of the year. The buying that swelled the total was in many cases purely speculative and not to cover needs. Knitters and weavers bought some yarns until the prices advanced and after that there was no incentive to buy, and the result was that the latter part of the month was dull.

There is practically no change in the underwear situation and manufacturers say that they are not getting any new business to amount to anything. Underwear manufacturers were not free buyers of yarn during the week, and small quantities covered their operations. Yarns for heavy weight manufacture were sold on the basis of 15 1-2 to 16 1-2 cents for 10s, southern frame spun carded cones.

The hosiery situation remains spotty. In many cases manufacturers of combed yarn hosiery are better off than those making hosiery from carded yarns. During the week some makers of 144 needle goods secured orders for considerable quantities. The general slowness in the knit goods trade is attributed to the financial situation.

The buying of two-ply combed yarns was rather quiet during the week. Knitters who use two-ply cones seem to be well covered and their buying was limited to small quantities to fill in with. Southern frame spun single combed peeler yarns were quoted on the basis of 21 cents for 10s, by some dealers while others quoted on the basis of 22 cents.

Weaving yarn did not sell freely last week and prices showed a downward tendency. There were sales of 8-3 skeins for 14 cents. Sales of 10-1 warps were made for from 15 to 16 cents. Sales of 20-2 warps were made at 17 cents.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	15	—
10s	15	—
12s	15 1-2	—
14s	16	—
16s	16 1-2	—
20s	17	—
24s	18	—
26s	18 1-2	—
30s	19 1-2-20	—

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

8s	14 1-2	—
10s	15	—
12s	15 1-2	—
14s	15	—16
16s	15	—16
20s	17	—
24s	18	—18 1-2
26s	18 1-2-19	—
30s	19 1-2-20	—
40s	25	—
50s	29	—30
60s	36	—38

Southern Single Warps.

8s	15	—15 1-2
10s	15 1-2	—

12s	15 1-2-16	—
14s	16	—16 1-2
16s	16 1-2-17	—
20s	17	—
24s	18	—
26s	18 1-2	—
30s	20	—
40s	25	—25 1-2
50s	30	—

Southern Two-Ply Warps.

8s	15	—15 1-2
10s	16 1-2	—
12s	15 1-2-16	—
14s	16 1-2	—
16s	16 1-2-17	—
20s	17	—17 1-2
24s	18 1-2	—
26s	19	—
30s	20	—
40s	25	—26
50s	30	—

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cone.

8s	15 1-2	—
10s	16	—16 1-2
12s	16 1-2-17	—
14s	17	—17 1-2
16s	17 1-2-18	—
18s	17 1-2-18	—
18s	18	—18 1-2
20s	18 1-2-19	—
22s	19	—
24s	19 1-2	—
26s	20	—
30s	20	—21

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins.

9-4 slack	16	—
8-4 slack	15	—15 1-2
8-3-4 hard twist	14	—14 1-2

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins.

22s	19	—
24s	19 1-2-20	—
26s	20	—20 1-2
30s	21	—
36s	22	—
40s	26	—
50s	30	—31
60s	37	—29

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s	24 1-2-25	—
24s	26	—
30s	29	—29 1-2
40s	36	—38
50s	41	—45
60s	47	—51
70s	57	—60
80s	66	—70

Cotton For Packing.

A bale of cotton, raised by J. E. Attaway of near Saluda, is now on exhibition in the windows of the Wheeler Hardware company, which is packed in white duck cloth. On it is the sign, "Pack your cotton in cotton." It makes a very pretty sight, the white cotton packed in white cloth. It is believed that the farmers should use their own product in packing their cotton, and urge farmers to use cotton bagging instead of jute.—Columbia State.

F. C. Abbott & Co.

Charlotte, N. C.
BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

Southern Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville, com	85	—
Aragon	49	—
American Spinning, com	150	—
Alpine, pfd	100	—
Alta Vista	86	—
Armstrong	100	—
Anderson Mill	—	—
Arcadia, S. C., pfd	94	—
Arlington	136	—
Brown, com	120	—
Brown, pfd	100	—
Cannon	125	—
Cabarrus	120	—
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd	100	—
Chadwick-Hoskins, com	—	—
Chronicle	100	—
Clara	—	—
Cliffside	190	195
Columbus Mfg.	85	—
Dixie Cotton Mill, N. C.	60	—
Dakota	125	—
Elba Mfg. Co., pfd	100	—
Entwistle Mfg. Co.	100	115
Effrd, N. C.	110	—
Erwin, com	155	—
Erwin, pfd	102	105
Easley	175	—
Flint	200	—
Florence	—	—
Gaston Mfg.	85	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	57	—
Gibson	100	—
Gibson pfd	100	—
Glenwood	96	—
Gray Mfg. Co.	125	—
Henrietta	117	125
Highland Park	200	203
Highland Park, pfd	102	—
Imperial	136	—
Kesler	161	—
Lancaster Cotton Mills	—	—
Lancaster Mills, pfd	95	—
Limestone	150	—
Loray Mills pfd	85	—
Loray, com	10	—
Lowell	200	—
Marion	75	—
Marlboro Cotton Mill	50	57 1/2
Majestic	150	—
Modena	105	—
Ozark	110	—
Paola	70	—
Pacolet, com	100	103
Pacolet, 1st pfd	100	103
Parker, common	5	10
Parker Mills, pfd	30	—
Parker Mills, guaranteed	87 1/2	—
Patterson	129	—
Poe Mfg. Co.	90	101
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	145	—
Salisbury	150	—
Roberdel	160	—
Raleigh Cotton Mill	85	—
Steele Cotton Mill	105	—
Spartan Mill	110	—
Vance Mills	107	—
Victory Mfg. Co.	60	—

Ware Shoals	70	75
Washington Mills	10	—
Washington Mills, pfd	100	—
Woodlawn	121	126
Woodside Mills Co., guar.	100	—
Woodside, pfd	80	—
Woodside, com	37 1/2	—
Wiscasset	126	—
Williamston, com	100	—
Williamston, pfd	90	—
Young-Hartsell	90	—

Beam Dyeing.

(Continued from Page 7.)

safe and certain way is to dye in the vertical position in a closed chamber, and this principle, arrangement and apparatus is patented in all countries by three patents. Further, this arrangement enables any number of beams to be dyed at one operation, and the space required is not one-quarter of the space required for a chain dyeing plant of a similar capacity.

Another unique feature of this system is the oxidizing. As is well known, a" the best and fastest colors are colors of what are known as the vat colors, such as indigo, indanthrene, etc., and all such colors must be oxidized or fixed on the yarn by means of oxygen of air. In the earlier attempts, vacuum was utilized, but even a perfect vacuum, if it could be got, is not powerful enough for this purpose. Then air pressure was applied up the centre of the beam, and was found to be a little better, for the effective pressure was lost in its radiation outwards, and so the color was only partially fixed, and was uneven. This system is unique in that the side of the beam, and so the mean effective pressure is maintained all the way through the beam, and the whole set of beams are oxidized together at one operation. This principle is patented in all industrial countries, and is the only certain method of achieving perfect results as well as being by far the most economical. On this apparatus, raw stock can be dyed just as easy and straightforward as beams, on the same plant, and thus for the first time, raw stock can be dyed indigo, and other oxidation colors, perfectly fast and even, so that it will spin just as well as grey cotton. There is no matting or shortening of the staple. The cotton is not made harsh or rough in the dyeing. The cotton is automatically filled in the cylinders, which automatically empty themselves, and no hydro-extracting is required as is the case in all other systems for raw stock dyeing. The plant is also just as suitable for bleaching as dyeing. The beam dyed yarn can be quilled and a great production ensured than by quilling from the chain.

By no means an unimportant feature is the simplicity and reliability of matching the dyeings, and the ease and regularity with which one batch of beams after another can be matched off. When it is realized that here is dyeing being conducted at last on a scientific basis, with the weight of yarn, weight of color, volume of liquor, and time of operation all under easy and absolute control, it is easy to see that matching is simple and results are sure.

Personal Items

J. P. Floyd of Greer, S. C., has accepted a position with the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.

R. E. Hightower, president of the Thomaston Cotton Mills of Thomaston, Ga., was in New York last week on a business trip for his mill.

D. H. Whitener has resigned his position at Kings Mountain, N. C., to become overseer of carding at the Capitola Mills, Marshall, N. C.

James Wharton, of Greenwood, S. C., who was graduated at Trinity College last summer has accepted the position as head of Katheryn Hall at Ware Shoals, S. C.

E. M. Terryberry Takes Additional Agency.

E. M. Terryberry, Southern representative of the Brown-St. Onge Co., and Chas. S. Tanner Co., has also taken the Southern agency for the card clothing manufactured by Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., of Worcester, Mass.

Aragon Mill Fair a Decided Success.

The downpour of rain Saturday interfered somewhat with the Aragon Mill Fair, at Rock Hill, S. C., but it was a decided success, nevertheless, the exhibits being far above the average and all had a fine time. The athletic part of the program was abandoned on account of the rain.

The barbecue was all that could be desired. It was held in the warehouse and everybody had plenty to eat.

Those responsible for the success of the occasion were: Superintendent P. B. Parks (chairman), Mrs. S. A. Lyles, Mrs. J. P. Fletcher, Miss Carrie Blair, Rev. H. E. Hill, Messrs. J. H. Dickert and D. L. Boyd, they forming a committee of management.

Cotton Goods Show at Washington.

As a means of enlarging the market for cotton, ladies prominent in official society in Washington organized a movement for a Nationwide Sale of Cotton Goods, which is to be held in Washington, D. C., this week. The ladies have arranged for a National Cotton Fashion Show in the Red Room of the Willard Hotel in Washington on October 7 and 8. At this show there will be displayed gowns made entirely of cotton goods designed by Miss Genevieve Champ Clark, daughter of the Speaker, Miss Lucy Burleson, daughter of the Postmaster General, Miss Callie Hoke Smith, daughter of Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, Miss Sallie Williams, daughter of Senator Williams of Mississippi, Miss Mabel Stone, daughter of Senator Stone of Missouri, Miss Nancy Johnson, daughter of Representative Johnson of Kentucky, Miss Margaret McChord, daughter of Interstate Commerce Commissioner McChord, Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. Duncan

SPINNING RINGS Best Quality Guaranteed

Also Manufacturers of Drop Wires

The Connecticut Mill Supply Co., Torrington, Connecticut

Southern Representatives, PEARSON & RAMSAUR, Greenville, S. C.

HIGH GRADE MILL BRUSHES



Special Brushes Made to Order

All Kinds of Brushes Repaired

D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE AND FLYER COMPANY

THE ONLY FLYER PRESSER MAKERS IN THE SOUTH.

W. H. Monty, Pres. & Treas. W. H. Hutchins, V.-Pres & Sect'y

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Manufacturers, Overhauled and Repairers of Cotton Mill Machinery

We Can Save You Money—First on the price, second, by prompt delivery, and third, on the Parcel Post charges.

Satisfaction Guaranteed—Give Us a Call



SOLUBLE SIZING TALLOW



THIS PREPARATION is simply raw beef tallow made soluble. In view of the fact that raw tallow will not dissolve and hence does not combine with starches, we herein offer an article that avoids these objectionable features. Soluble Sizing Tallow dissolves and combines readily with all starches and acts as a most valuable softening agent. Users of this article will avoid the danger of mildewed warps and also the disagreeable odor of Raw Tallow in the goods. In short, an excellent softening agent.

Arabol Manufacturing Company

100 William Street, NEW YORK

CAMERON MacRAE, Southern Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

Another Reason Why You Should Buy GARLAND LOOM HARNESSSES

Our loom harnesses are critically inspected not only during the process of manufacturing, but also when ready to ship, when any harness, which is not up to the high standard we require, is thrown out. Every harness which you receive from us is therefore as near perfect as it is possible to make it, and the quality is always the same.

GARLAND MFG. CO.

Saco, Maine



U. Fletcher, wife of Senator Fletcher of Florida.

The purpose of the display is to demonstrate the practicability of making artistic gowns for evening wear and for all other occasions in winter as well as in summer, entirely from cotton goods. A number of Southern cotton mills have sent goods and the show promises to be of much interest.

A Sane Plan.

(Continued from Page 10.)

sufficient to pay the expense of operation.

(21) To put this act into immediate effect the sum of \$50,000 and the same is hereby appropriated to be subject to the order of the State warehouse board. To be paid out on a warrant drawn by the Comptroller General accompanied by an itemized statement from the board showing for what and to whom the said money is to be paid.

Arrested in Lexington, S. C.

Isaac Lesley and Ben F. Edwards, claiming their home as Spartanburg and their occupation cotton mill operatives, were arrested and lodged in the county jail last night by Sheriff Sim J. Miller and C. C. Roberts on a charge of house-breaking and larceny.

The boys, who appear to be about 20 years of age, had a number of razors on their persons. A watch and \$2.50 in money, property taken from the home of Mrs. Sons, were also recovered.

War Orders.

Not less than 30,000 dozen sheets have been sold for foreign shipment to date, and on Saturday orders were in for 20,000 dozen more from the parties who were interested in previous sales.

Sweater coat manufacturers are expecting to receive this week orders for 500,000 garments each from the British and French Governments for army use. Coats costing from \$16.50 to \$18 a dozen are said to be wanted.—Journal of Commerce.



Commonwealth Hotel

Opposite State House, Boston, Mass.

Offers room with hot and cold water for \$1.00 per day and up, which includes free use of public shower baths

Nothing to Equal This in New England

Rooms with private baths for \$1.50 per day and up; suites of two rooms and bath for \$4.00 per day and up.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

Strictly a Temperance Hotel

Send for Booklet

F. STORER CRAFTS, Gen. Manager

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Country Homes.

WANTED to sell you a country home. Even if you keep your health, you can't work in a mill when you are very old. And if you should lose your health, you will at once need the country. What will you do about it? Let one of our small farms answer the question. Ten acres sold on very easy terms. Good neighbors on the next ten acres. No hot nights; no mosquitoes, no doctors, no fuel bills, no food to buy. Perfectly adapted to fruit trees, market gardening and poultry. Other mill people already located and could not be induced to go back to town. Write for other information, and say how much money you would probably be able to pay down.

The Hillcrest Farms Co.,
Columbia, S. C.

Wanted.

A Northern man, at present employed as superintendent, would like to correspond with some mill who wants to employ a hustler who can get results. 30 years practical experience, a good carder, an expert weaver and finisher, and a good mechanic. Thoroughly experienced on white or colored, fine or medium work. Married, moral and strictly temperate. All correspondence considered strictly confidential. Address Supt., care **Southern Textile Bulletin**.

WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$1,500. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer a more modern mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 827.

Mill Building For Sale.

Standard construction mill building for sale. Located in small town with good labor supply. Building is modern in every detail and can be purchased with or without steam plant and shafting. Can be purchased on small cash payment and remainder on long time. Well adapted for small weaving or knitting plant. Address Box 903, Charlotte, N. C.

Section Beams For Sale.

For Sale 24 section beams. 26 in. heads, 54 inches wide. In good condition. Price \$6.50 each f. o. b. cars at North Carolina point. Address Box 903, Charlotte, N. C.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers and can furnish good references. Address No. 829.

WANT position as overseer carding. 15 years experience. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 830.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill or carder in large mill. Now employed, but want larger job. Good experience and references. Address No. 831.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Am a practical mill man and can give fine references. Address No. 832.

Owing to the health of my family I desire to make a change. Am a practical superintendent on either white or colored goods. Would accept traveling position with a line of mill supplies or warp sizing and finishing compound. Am 42 years of age and have good references to offer. Address No. 833.

WANT position as carder. I am now employed as carder and know how to watch my cost and my room. Reason for wanting to change will be furnished upon request. Address No. 834.

WANT position as overseer of dyeing. Long experience on warps and raw stock, all colors. Good manager of help and can furnish good references. Address No. 835.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Have 20 years' practical experience in carding and spinning on all kinds of yarns, both combed and carded. Am fine on print cloths. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 836.

WANT position as overseer spinning or second hand in large room. 5 years as overseer. Age 36. Married. References from

present and former employers. Address No. 837.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Especially experienced in card room. Can give fine references and good reason for wanting to change. Address No. 838.

WANT position as overseer weaving and designing. Graduate of textile school and have had long experience. Best of references, both as to character and ability. Address No. 839.

WANT position as carder. Have a wide experience in carding on fine and coarse numbers. 38 years of age. Married, sober and believes in running a room up-to-date. References if required. Can change on 10 days' notice. Address No. 840.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning in good mill in N. C., S. C., or Ga., at not less than \$3.00 per day. Age 38. Married. Best of references from present and former employers. Address No. 841.

WANT position as carder and spinner, 35 years old. 23 years experience. 15 years as overseer. Prefer a large card room. Good references. Address No. 842.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or spinning in large mill. Married. Age 30. At present employed but would change for more money. Good references. Address No. 843.

WANT position of superintendent. Recently resigned for personal reasons position as superintendent which I held for a number of years, during which time mill never failed to make good profits each year. Fine references. Address No. 844.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Have had long experience especially in carding and can give satisfaction. Now employed. Address No. 845.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weaving mill. Age 37. Sober. Energetic. Married. Present position overseer of carding. Would consider large card room. Address No. 846.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 20,000 spindle mill in N. C. or S. C. Age 48. Have 30 years experience on wide variety of white and colored goods. Have been superintendent for 20 years and am now employed. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 847.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed. Have twelve years experience as carder, spinner and superintendent. Have held present position as superintendent three years. Prefer yarn mill. First-class references. Address No. 848.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weaving mill. Age 35. Have 24 years mill experience. Long experience as carder and

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spinner and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 849.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had experience on two to six harness work, both heavy and light on all makes of looms. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 850.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of colored goods mill, but also experienced on white goods. Can furnish good references, both as to character and ability. Address No. 851.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience as overseer in good mills and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 852.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience both as carder and superintendent on both yarn and weaving mills. Can give satisfactory references. Address No. 853.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in North or South Carolina at not less than \$3.00 per day. 12 years as overseer. Have held present position 7 years and can furnish best of references. Address No. 854.

WANT position as second hand in weaving in a large mill, or overseer of a small one. Age 35. Long experience as second hand on Stafford and Draper looms. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 855.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. 19 years experience in spinning and winding. Age 29. Employed as overseer at present. Can furnish good references. Address No. 856.

WANT position as superintendent in small mill or as carder in large mill. 16 years experience on white and colored work. Good manager of help. Strictly sober. Best of references. Address No. 857.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Now employed but prefer to change. Long experience. Good references. Address No. 858.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had long experience on both fine and white goods and can furnish best of references. Address No. 859.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Have had long experience and handled large rooms successfully. Can furnish first-class references from former employers. Address No. 860.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Five years overseer of weaving and two years as superintendent. Can furnish good references. Address No. 861.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Have had long experience, especially on colored and fancy goods. Can give former employers as reference. Address No. 862.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed as overseer of winding, but prefer spinning room. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 863.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been assistant superintendent of large mill and have had long experience on both colored and white goods. Fine references. Address No. 864.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience both as overseer and as superintendent and as especially strong on carding. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 865.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Am well educated and have had considerable practical experience. Now employed and can furnish fine references. Address No. 866.

WANT position as superintendent or general manager. Have good experience on both white and colored goods and am good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 867.

WANT position of overseer of carding or spinning or both. 18 years experience in both. Nothing less than \$2.50 considered. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 868.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 33. Now employed but have best of reasons for wanting to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 869.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. 16 years experience in those positions and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 870.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 15 years experience as such on sheetings, drills, duck and osnaburgs. Can give good references. Or will take position as traveling salesman for a sizing compound firm. Address No. 871.

POSITION as superintendent wanted by first-class man with 10 years experience as superintendent. Experienced on sheeting and drills for export and converters trade. Am also first-class duck manufacturer. Age 42. High class references. Address No. 872.

WANT position as overseer of carding in N. C., S. C., or Ga., at not less than \$3.00 per day. 12 years experience as overseer of carding on both white and colored. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 873.

WANT position as superintendent of either spinning or weaving mill. Have had long experience and am now employed. Fine references. Address No. 874.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Have had long experience in good mills and can furnish fine references. Address No. 875.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am now employed. Especially strong in carding department, but experienced in all. Address No. 876.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine work and can give satisfactory references if desired. Address No. 877.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning on either white or colored work. Have had good experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 878.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning in small mill or overseer of spinning in a large mill at not less than \$3.00 per day. Age 35. Good character and habits. Long experience. Address No. 879.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had several years experience as superintendent and can furnish good references. Address No. 880.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill on yarns or plain weaving. Now employed as carder and spinner and giving entire satisfaction, but am competent for superintendent's position. Good references. Address No. 881.

WANT a position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Now employed but for good reasons prefer to change. Can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 882.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience and can furnish fine references. Have 2 doffers and 1 spinner. Strictly sober. Address No. 883.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or as second hand in large mill. Age 32. Strictly temperate. 15 years experience on yarns from 12's to 8's. Good references. Address No. 884.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 14 years experience and am now employed but prefer larger job. Fine references. Address No. 885.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on both coarse and fine numbers, white and colored. Prefer Ga. or S. C. Sober. Good manager of help.

Satisfactory references. Address No. 886.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Married and strictly sober. 16 years experience. Am also a technical graduate of the I. C. S. Nothing less than \$4.00 per day will interest me. References. Address No. 887.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long practical experience on all classes of yarns from 4s to 180s. Also experience on automobile tire and similar fabrics. Fine references. Address No. 888.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving, or traveling salesman. Have had experience in such positions and can furnish good reference. Address No. 889.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Experienced on both white and colored goods and now employed in large mill. Can give present and former employers as reference. Address No. 890.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and given satisfaction. Reason for changing better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 891.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of small mill, but would change for larger job. Long experience and good references. Address No. 892.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Long experience. Now employed. Good references. Will not consider less than \$2.50. Address No. 893.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer at not less than \$5.00 per day. Long experience on fancies, dobby and jacquard goods. 13 years with present employer. Good habits and satisfactory references. Address No. 894.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding, spinning or winding. Age 40. Married. Can furnish the best of references. Address No. 895.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Employed at present and getting good production, but wish to change. Can furnish references. Address No. 896.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience, especially on hosiery yarns. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 897.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers and can furnish good references both as to character and ability. Age 41. Married. Address No. 898.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer larger job. Long experience and fine references. Address No. 899.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 33, and have had lots of experience in cotton mill work. Married. Sober. Reliable. Good references. Address No. 900.

COMPETENT young superintendent 30 years of age, wants larger position. Am practical and capable of giving you good service on either plain, fancy, or colored goods. Will be pleased to submit reference and correspond with any good sized mill wanting a man. Address No. 901.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Can furnish best of references. Have had long experience. Address No. 902.

WANT position as overseer of small weave room or second hand in large room. Prefer Draper job but am also experienced on other makes. Address No. 904.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience as carder and spinner and am now employed as superintendent. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 905.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience in yarn mills and in plain weaving mills. Fully capable of managing a large mill. Address No. 906.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as superintendent and giving satisfaction, but want larger mill. Can furnish first-class references. Address No. 907.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Now employed, but want larger job. Would not consider less than \$3.00 per day. Good references. Address No. 908.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill. Long service and good training. Can build up run down plant to point of efficiency. Hustler and economical manager. Have never used liquor or cigarettes. Age 35. Married. Let me figure with you if your results are not what you desire. Correspondence confidential. Address No. 909.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience and now employed, but wish to change. Good references, both as to ability and character. Address No. 910.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Age 36. Married. Sober. Have been in card room 17 years. Several years as overseer. Good references. Address No. 911.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning or overseer of twisting in a duck mill. Have had long experience as overseer and can handle and size room. Address No. 912.

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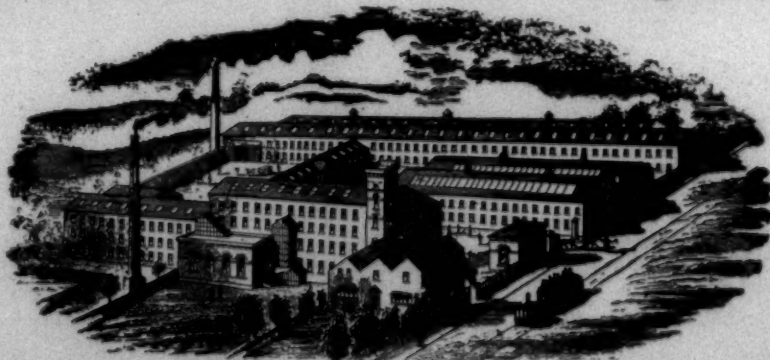
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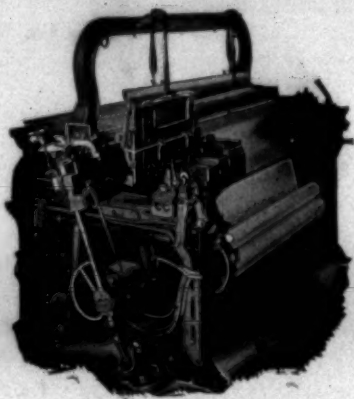
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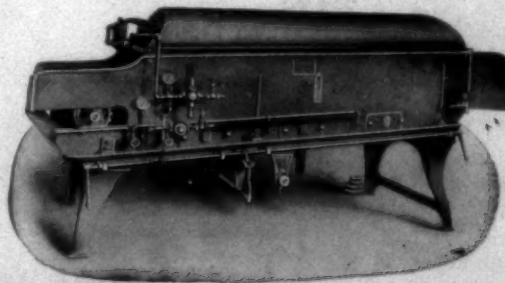
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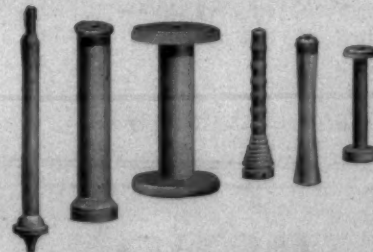
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